

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

spirit and intelligence make them quick to join in a movement that promises so much for the esthetic interests of the community.

Denver was chosen as one of the six metropolitan cities of the United States to send an exhibit of the work

of her public schools to the International Exhibition to be held in Dresden, Germany, from August 4th to 25th. exhibition was assembled by Mr. Charles M. Carter, supervisor of schools, and is exceedingly comprehensive and important. In a recent issue of Denver Municipal Facts this exhibition was described as "distinctly American and thoroughly western in atmosphere, coloring and subject-matter." It comprises many very interesting features—cravons of Indian pottery and water colors of the various flowers native to Colorado, such as the mountain primrose, Indian paint brush and the mariposa lily. The high school students have contributed conventional designs in color purposed for application to embroidery, stenciling, metal work, etc. Examples of craft work are also shown. Beginning with the primary grades, the whole exhibition illustrates what might be called an educational wave which is sweeping this country, in fact, the schools of the world, namely, the correlation of art and indus-What is in reality an illustrated course of study will be represented by an arrangement of photographs of the original drawings by pupils of the primary and grammar schools. These exhibits are so shown that the work of classes by month, grade and season will be easily followed. In addition to this there will, of course, be the actual drawings, work in color and in applied design. At the conclusion of the exhibition in Dresden in August the work is to be sent back to Denver and will be set forth as a permanent exhibit in the East Side High School. It is in every respect a display of which all Americans may be proud.



The vase here pictured A TESTIMONIAL was publicly presented to Mr. James H. Van Sickle, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Baltimore, and now Superintendent of the Schools of Springfield, Massachusetts. A large assemblage of representative citizens of Baltimore was convened in Osler Hall, Baltimore, April 22, 1912, to witness the formal presentation of the vase and to endorse the words of its inscription, which read as follows: "Presented to James Hixon Van Sickle, by Citizens of Baltimore, in grateful appreciation of his efficient. wisely progressive and enduring service to the Schools of Baltimore, as Superinintendent of Public Instruction, 1900 July 1911."

The side of the vase shown in the picture is embellished with a charming vignette in the Greek style. It represents

a mother committing her child to the charge of the teacher.

The vase was designed by Messrs. Ellicott & Emmart, Architects; the symbolic group is the work of the sculptor, J. Maxwell Miller, of Baltimore, and Messrs. Tiffany executed the whole in their most artistic manner.

It was due to the enterprise of the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Association of Commerce that the Minnesota State Art Society gave its Eighth Annual Exhibition at the Auditorium Building, in the city of St. Paul during the last week of April and the first of May, before taking the collection to Stillwater, Anoka and Duluth.

The exhibition, which was the most extensive as well as the best ever given by the Society, took place on the stage of the auditorium which had been divided into two large galleries by means of screens. One section contained paintings, water color drawings, etchings and sculptures, while the other was given over to art handicraft, architectural and industrial exhibits and a display of Civic Improvement material.

In the Fine Arts gallery were shown Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield's latest work, "The Two Angels" (known in the east as "Life") and a dozen or more of his strong charcoal drawings of motives for mural decoration. The Chicago Art Institute lent an excellent collection of paintings and sculpture, among which were Louis Betts' portrait of Mr. French, "Hills of Byram" by Daniel Garber, "Lady of the Empire" by Wal-ter McEwen," "September Days on the Arun" by José Weiss, and "Winter Sun" by Gardner Symons; several sketches by the late John H. Vanderpoel, two beautiful bronze statuettes by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, and three spirited statuettes in plaster of "Mr. Curtiss," "Kubelik" and "A Painter" by Mario Korbell.

Through the American Federation of Arts was obtained a large and interesting collection, containing works of such wellknown artists as John W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, Robert Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, W. E. Schofield, M. Jean McLane, Leonard Ochtman, Irving Couse, Robert Henri, Ben Foster, Colin Campbell Cooper and numbers of others.

A collection of sixteen strong canvases that had been exhibited at the McDowell Art Club, of New York City, among which were works by Frank Nankiwell, Leon Dabo, George Bellows, Glen C. Coleman, Ernest Lawson and others, was another feature.

Large as was the collection from out of the State, that from Minnesota artists quite equaled it in number. That the labor of the Minnesota State Art Society for the last seven years is surely bearing fruit was attested by the high standard of works shown. Among the paintings from the State were: "In the Grip of Winter" and "A Portrait," by Robert Koehler; "Silvery Light," "Moonlight near Minneapolis" and "A Portrait," by Nicholas Brewer; "The Gully," by Mrs. K. S. Loomis; "A Sylvan Melody," by Alexis J. Fournier; "Low "Night" and "Etaples," by David Ericson; three landscapes by C. S. Rosenkranz, three genre pictures by Grace McKinstry, a portrait by Carl Bohnen and two sketches by Edwin H. There were water colors by Elizabeth Bonta and Robert Hale, and some especially good etchings by Cadwallader Washburn and George Resler.

Of the sculpture from the State only one was in stone; it was a portrait in basrelief of Governor Elberhart and was carved by A. Gewont from stone quarried near Mankato. John K. Daniels had a sketch in plaster for a group, "Landing of the First German Settlers in America in 1683," and a number of small bronzes; Helen Fuller, two portrait busts; Mrs. Corice Woodruff, five life-sized heads; Mrs. Hesse Neal, two portraits and sevfigurines of romping children; Charles Brioschi showed a relief for a mantlepiece in Senator Clark's residence in New York, and Emory P. Seidel, two portrait busts.

The Handicraft section was as strong and interesting as that of the Fine Arts.